

GOV. GEARY'S LETTER

The following letter was received by the Secretary of State on Wednesday last:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Lecompton, K. T., Oct. 10, 1856.
Sirs: Your letter of the 23d ultimo, in reply to mine of the 9th, and your telegraphic despatch of the 27th ultimo, in reply to my letter of the 15th, were both received on the evening of the 8th instant.

Despatches forwarded since the dates of those acknowledged, have informed you that peace and quiet have been restored to the Territory. Not only have all large bodies of armed men been dispersed, but the smaller bands of marauders have been driven off. The roads are all traveled with safety, and dwellings are secure from intrusion. For upwards of two weeks no outrages have been authentically reported. Many notorious and troublesome agitators, claiming to belong to all parties, have left the Territory, and the beneficent influence of their absence is being already very sensibly felt.

The troops sent to the north have not yet returned. It is my purpose to leave on the northern frontier a considerable force for its protection; and the remainder of the troops will be employed to guard such other points as may seem to require it. I shall shortly proceed in person with a small body of men to the Southern portion of the Territory, in pursuit of a gang of thieves who are said to be pillaging that region.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Kansas.

To the Hon. W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of State, Washington D. C.

Wealth of British Aristocracy.

The Duke of Bedford includes, or included a mile square in the heart of London, where the British Museum, once Montague House, now stands, and the land occupied by Woburn Square, Bedford Square, and Russell Square. Stafford House is the noblest place in London. Northumberland holds it place by Charing; Chesterfield House remains in Audley street; Sion House and Holland House are in the suburbs. But most of the historical houses are masked or lost in the modern uses to which trade or charity has converted them. A multitude of town places contain inestimable galleries of art. In the country the size of private estates are more impressive. From Barnard Castle I rode on the highway twenty-three miles from High Force, towards Darlington, east of the city, through the estate of the Duke of Cleveland. The Marquis of Breadalbane rides out of his house a hundred miles in a straight line, to the sea, on his own property. The Duke of Sutherland owns the county of Sutherland, stretching across Scotland, from sea to sea.

The Duke of Devonshire, besides his other estates, owns ninety-six thousand acres in the county of Derby. The Duke of Richmond has forty thousand at Greenwood, and three hundred thousand at Gordon Castle. The Duke of Norfolk's park at Sussex, is fifteen miles in circuit. An agriculturist bought lately the Island of Looe, in Hebrides, containing five hundred thousand acres. The possessions of the Earl of Lonsdale gave him eight seats in Parliament. This is the hierarchy again; and before the reform of 1832, one hundred and fifty-four persons sent three hundred and seven members to Parliament. The borough mongers governed England.

These large dominions are growing larger. In 1780, the soil of England was owned by two hundred thousand corporations and proprietors; and in 1822, by thirty-two thousand. These broad estates find room in this narrow island. All over England, scattered at short intervals among shipyards, mines and forges, are the paradise of the noble, where are life-long repose and refinement, heightened by the contrast with the roar of industry and necessity out of which you have stepped aside.—R. W. Emerson's English Travels.

AN IMPATIENT JURYMAN.—An Arkansas correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune gives the following as authentic:
You are all fond of cracking jokes at the expense of Arkansas; now here is one on your State, absolutely true. I got it from an eye-witness:

The District Court in one of our northern parishes was in session—twas the first day of the Court; time, after dinner. Lawyers and others had dined and were sitting out before the hotel, and a long, lank, unsophisticated countryman came up and unceremoniously made himself one of 'em, and remarked:
'Gentlemen, I wish you would go on with this Court for I want to go home—I left my wife a looking out.'

'Ah,' said one of the lawyers, 'and pray sir, what detain you at Court?'
'Why, sir,' said the countryman, 'I'm fetched here as a jury, and they say if I go home they will have to find me, and they moun't do that, as I live a good piece.'

'What jury are you on?' asked a lawyer.
'What jury?'
'Yes, what jury, grand or traverse?'

'Grand or traverse jury? dad-fetched of I know.'
'Well,' said the lawyer, 'did the judge charge you?'

'Well, squire,' said he, 'the little fellow that sits up in the pulpit, and kinder bosses it over the crowd, give us a talk, but I don't know whether he charged anything or not.'
The crowd broke up in a roar of laughter, and the sheriff called the court.

Great Forgery in New York.

One of the boldest and most successful swindles of the times has just come to light in New York. C. B. Huntington, a note broker on Wall street, acquainting himself with what paper various houses had out, has contrived to counterfeit a large portion. The amount of his forgeries, as far as they have been developed, exceeds the sum of half a million of dollars with a fair prospect of an increase.

Wall street is said to be in a high state of excitement. We extract the following from the Herald, with regard to Huntington:—
'The career of Huntington has been like a display of fireworks—brilliant, but evanescent. For a little while he spent money like water. He had six or eight horses, two pairs for carriages for himself and wife, and several fast trotters. His sideboard was brilliant with massive plate. He was a great man at Saratoga, Niagara and Rockaway, where his wife had more trunks and more diamonds

than any one else; and in town he kept up two matrimonial establishments, one regular and one irregular—one a Christian home, the other a Mahomedan seraglio—one according to the laws of New York, and the other according to the customs of the Mormons—with in a few doors of each other. He was a prince for an hour. People ate at his dinners, drove his horses, drank his wine, borrowed his money, and wondered how he got it all. But the crash came at last, and what are all his former splendors compared with his present position? He bought his luxuries at a tremendously high price.'

A Plea for the Democratic Party.

From the Washington Union.

We would most earnestly invite every true friend of our common country to look dispassionately, at this eventful moment, to the Democratic party to their confidence and support.

About 1799, the Democratic party had its first existence. From that time to the present, with the exception of about eight years, the government has been administered by this party.

If the merit and commendation of a party depend upon the benefits that ensue to the country from its administration—and this is the only safe test—then has the Democratic party the strongest conceivable claims for praise and support.

The fruits of fifty years of Democratic administration are spread out, in all their amplitude and unequalled blessings, over the entire length and breadth of our land. The history of the world affords no such evidence of national growth in population, wealth, expansion, variety and amount of resources, physical comforts, and, in fact, every element that enters into and constitutes the great sum of human happiness, as that which has been vouchsafed to the thirty millions of people in the United States.

We know that the great foundation of these blessings is to be traced to the peculiar structure of our government. But we claim for the Democratic party a wise and faithful administration of the great principles that constitute the government.

They have ever been faithful to the constitution. They have always bowed to the behest of the people in their sovereignty. They look to the unity of the States as the life-spring of the republic. They have a faith and devotion that knows nothing less than our entire nationality. In their course of civil policy, they travel upon the great highways that were marked out by the fathers of our government. They have never been seduced from this earliest allegiance by any of the speculative or experimental forms of parties, factions, or isms, that have been the prolific offspring of diseased minds, or wayward ambition. They claim no novelty, and they promise no miracles.—They are of the people and with the people, carrying out their sound, common-sense principles, as the only safe line of duty. They ask to be judged by the product of their counsels for fifty years, and their value to the recipients at this day.

With these countless blessings on our land what inducements is there for our people to venture upon the novel and perilous schemes of Know-Nothingism and Black Republicanism? As far as we can penetrate their mysteries or comprehend their objects, they are replete with mischief and danger. They strike at the sacredness of the Constitution, at the inviolability of civil and religious liberty, and at the perpetuity of our glorious Union.

What can they give us for the loss of any one or all of these mighty bulwarks of popular sovereignty? What can they give us that is better than what we now have? If we submit to their experiments, and they fail, where shall we be? If they subvert the proud and invaluable monuments of our fathers, whom can we look to to reconstruct the broken fragments, and bring order out of chaos? Would it not be madness? would it not be criminal? would it not be suicidal to peril all that God has blessed us with, and the mighty heritage of our fathers, to follow the revealed treachery of false guides, and the promises of bad men in the pursuit of national ruin?

The wisdom and prudence that have heretofore guided our country through all its trials we should not forsake in this hour of probation. The Democratic party is the only legitimate party now in our country. There are factions and isms claiming to be parties, but they are nothing more than fungi with the poison of the too-soon.

This is the political complexion of things at this time. A few days more, and the popular voice of the country will decide between the claims of an old, long-tried, and faithful party, and the discordant elements that must under the banner of faction.

TEMPERATURE OF THE EARTH.—CURIOUS FACT.—It has been ascertained by accurate scientific investigation, that the increase of temperature in the earth is about ten degrees Fahrenheit for every fifteen yards of descent. In all probability, however, the increase will be found to be in geometrical progression as investigation is extended, in which case the present crust will be found to be much thinner than it has hitherto been calculated to be.—Taking, then, as correct, the present observed rate of increase, the temperature would be as follows:—Water will boil at the depth of 24-30 yards; lead melts at the depth of 8400 yards; there is red heat at the depth of seven miles; gold melts at the depth of twenty-one miles; cast iron at seventy-four miles; soft iron at ninety-seven miles; and at the depth of one hundred miles there is a temperature equal to the greatest artificial heat yet observed—a temperature capable of fusing platinum, porcelain, and indeed every other refractory substance known.

STEAMBOATS, RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPHS.—Before the year 1800, there was not a single steamboat in existence, and the application of steam to machinery was unknown. Fulton launched the first steamboat in 1804; now there are three thousand steamboats traversing the waters of America, and the time saved in travel is equal to 70 per cent. In 1800, there was not a single railroad in the world. In the United States alone there are now 8797 miles of railroad, costing \$266,000,000 to build, and about 22,000 miles in England and America. The locomotive will now travel in as many hours a distance which required in 1800 as many days to accomplish. In 1800, it took weeks to convey intelligence between Philadelphia and New Orleans; now it can be accomplished in minutes by the electric telegraph, which only had its beginning in 1843.

The Real Issue.

From the Washington Union.

The true and real issue in the present contest, let Abolition Republicans change and disguise it as they will, is "Shall the people of the Territories have the right to govern themselves, to make their own laws and execute them free from any interference from without? And shall the citizens of all the States in the Union be entitled to equal rights and privileges when they emigrate into the Territories?"

This principle, which is the same that our ancestors fought and struggled for through the revolution—the right of man to self-government—is the principle for which the National Democratic party is now contending. And why should the citizens of the Territories be denied the right of self-government, a right that he has enjoyed in the States? Is an enterprising, persevering Yankee less capable of self-government in Kansas or Oregon than he is in Vermont or Connecticut? Has he less sense, less experience, or less capacity to make and execute his own laws after emigrating to the Territories than he had in New England? Is a Virginian less qualified to exercise the right of self-government in Kansas or New Mexico than in the Old Dominion?—Do the citizens of all the States forfeit these dear and inalienable rights by emigrating to the Territories? Do they bid adieu to them when they leave home and friends, and the old paternal roof, or do they carry them wherever they may go in the West, on the wide domain of our common country? The Democratic party maintains that the rights of an American citizen are the same everywhere on American territory.

This the Abolition Republican party denies, and claims the right of one half of the Union to dictate to the other. It is useless for them to shriek for "bleeding Kansas," and protest that they are contending for the repeal of the "bloody code." The Democratic party in Congress offered to repeal every objectionable law in that obnoxious code.

This the Abolition Republicans refused to do. Why? Because they wished the notorious Lane, who was their marching to a quiet and peaceful Territory with a band of marauders and murderers, to have perfect immunity to pillage, rob, and murder peaceful citizens, that they might thus lay in a stock of "Kansas outrages" to shriek over during the whole campaign.

The Democratic party wished to repeal unconstitutional laws, and leave the good and wholesome laws for the protection of the lives and property of peaceable citizens. The Abolition Republicans wished to abolish all law and order, and let the robber and murderer go free, and place him on perfect equality with the peaceable, law-abiding citizen.

The contest is now between these two—between law and order, and anarchy and confusion.—Let the first succeed, and the Union is safe. Establish this principle of the right of man to govern himself everywhere on American territory, and our form of government is adapted to any extent of territory, any amount of population. Let each section regulate and control its own local legislation, and it can embrace the whole continent, can take in Canada and Mexico, and still work on smoothly and harmoniously.

On the opposite principle, it is not adapted even to the contracted boundaries of the old original thirteen States. Once let this principle, that all the citizens of all the States have not equal rights in the Territories, be established by placing the Abolition Republicans in power, and one half of the Union is placed in the same position with regard to the other half that our country occupied toward England just before the Revolution; for if the rights of the South are to be trampled upon and taken away, it is a matter of but small consequence to the citizens of the South where the tyrant that despoils them of their rights lives—whether in Old or New England. It is all the same to them whether he holds his court in London, or in Boston, or in New-York.

What course they would pursue in the event that they should be unfortunately placed in this position—whether they would tamely give up their rights and submit to the oppressor, or act as our ancestors did in the revolution—it is not for us to say. The question can be brought home to our Northern friends though, by asking how they would act if the fifteen Southern States should claim the right to govern the whole country—should nominate a candidate from their own section with a determination "to rule the Union or leave the Union"—to subjugate the North and despoil her of her rights; or, failing in this at the ballot-box, should threaten to resort to bullets, as the leaders of the Abolition Republican party have done? Let Lexington, Bunker Hill, and Saratoga answer.

We are encouraged, however, by the late indications in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, to cherish the hope that our attachment to our Northern brethren will not be so severely tested. We have confidence that a large majority of the North are in favor of preserving the Union, and sustaining the Constitution inviolate from the ruthless assaults of vandal Abolitionists. This is all the citizens of the South ask. They claim no exclusive legislation for their benefit, as is often falsely affirmed. They cling to the Constitution as the very palladium of their rights and liberties. They rally around it when it is in peril. Let all patriots, then, both North and South, who love the Union, and desire the peace, prosperity, and happiness of their common country, unite in one great effort in support of the National Democratic candidate; James Buchanan, and our country is safe.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN FRANCE.—Louis Napoleon has positively and peremptorily ordered the prefects of France to allow to all the Protestants in their district the free and undisturbed exercise of their religion, desiring that he may hear of no more persecution of the Protestants, and that they may never again be disturbed in their worship.

A GENTLEMAN.—A young man was sentenced in Pittsburgh, last Saturday, to six months' imprisonment in jail for assaulting another with "knucklers." His counsel, previous to the passing of the sentence, solicited leniency for his client on the score of good character and gentlemanly conduct generally. The judge replied it was fortunate for him that he was not indicted for an attempt to murder, and said when people with gentlemanly culture and good characters performed such deeds, he should punish them as rowdies and ruffians. "The first gentlemanman of the land shall fare no better than the poorest devil."

English travelers represent the Americans as a debilitated, degenerate and sickly race, and the nonsense is reiterated in this country by those who ought to know better. It is a little singular that such an enfeebled race should have accomplished more physical labor in subduing an entire continent in less than two centuries than all the nations of Europe have effected for their own countries in the same time. Physically, morally, and mentally there is no more vigorous race than the Americans on the globe. They live as long, are as hardy and well developed, can endure as great an amount of fatigue, and accomplish as much labor, mentally and physically, as any other people. They have peopled a continent and cultivated it till it produces abundance, have traversed it with railroads and telegraphs, built up a commercial marine equal off he largest, and established the best constitutional government that was ever devised by man. We want no better evidences than these to the vigor of their physical or of the activity and strength of their mental constitutions.

In one of our courts lately, a man who was called on to appear as a witness could not be found. On the Judge asking where he was, a grave elderly gentleman rose up, and, with much emphasis, said:
'Your honor, he's gone.'
'Gone! gone!' said the Judge, 'where is he gone?'

'That I cannot inform you,' replied the communicative gentleman, 'but he is dead.' This is considered the most guarded answer an record.

THE SENATE MUST BE CRUSHED.—Burlington, in his Boston reception speech, made the following bold avowal:
'When we shall have elected a President, as we will, not to be the President of a party nor a section, but the tribune of the people, and after we have exterminated a few more miserable doughfaces from the North, then if the Slave Senate will not give way, we will grind it between the upper and nether millstones of our power.'

THANKSGIVING DAY.—Ohio joins with 12 other States in designating the 29th of November as Thanksgiving day. The Governor of Delaware, it appears, has not designated the 13th, as has been stated, nor any other day yet. He will, doubtless, name the 29th.—The Governor of Massachusetts has named the 27th, and he is the first one, therefore, to set apart a day different from the one designated by all the other States so far.

MARRIED.—On Thursday, the 6th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Sheehan, WILLIAM A. MURRAY, Esq., to Miss ELLEN J., daughter of Edward Shoemaker, Esq., all of this place.

At Summitville, on Saturday Nov. 8th by Rev. Mr. Sheehan, Mr. DAVID CRONAN to Mrs. MARGARET MULLHERON.

OBITUARY.

DIED.—On the night of Thursday, October 30, at the residence of Mr. James Myers, in this city, Mrs. MARY TODD, widow and relic of David Todd, Sr., deceased, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years.

Mrs. Todd was a native of the State of New Jersey, and with her husband, migrated to Cambria County, in the year 1800. She was, therefore, one of the early settlers, and, as such, endured many of the privations incident to pioneer life. But she had the consolation of her husband's death, to behold what was to her at first a wilderness, blossom as the rose. In 1841, Mrs. Todd was deprived by death of the company of her husband, from which time she resided with her son, Thomas Todd, Esq., of this Borough, until about five years ago, when she went to reside with Mr. Myers, whose lady is her grand-daughter. Here every act of kindness was shown her, until it pleased Providence to relieve her from the pains and toils of this troublesome world. Let it be hoped, that she has gone to join her husband in that happy land "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."

Mrs. Todd leaves a number of children and a host of friends and acquaintances to mourn her loss, whose sorrow may be only alleviated by the reflection, that "the harvest was ready for the sickle."

On Tuesday 11th inst., at the residence of her mother, Miss Eliza Evans, aged about 18 years.

Notice to Claimants,
FOR DAMAGES ON THE PORTAGE RAIL ROAD.
CANAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, Oct. 23, 1856.

The Board of Canal Commissioners will hold a meeting at Harrisburg, on Tuesday the 11th day of November, for the purpose of proceeding on the New Portage Rail Road, to assess the damages sustained by property holders by the construction of said road.

To ensure an examination of the damages persons must present their claims to the Board at Harrisburg, or by the time they reach the land alligned to be damaged.
By order of the Board,
THOMAS L. WILSON, Sec'y.

Ro! for Salt River!
THE subscriber offers at private Sale, all that Valuable Property, situate in Mooretown, adjoining the Borough of Harrisburg, consisting of two contiguous lots on the plan of said Mooretown, upon which are erected a

TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE,
well finished; a Frame Stable; a Frame Wood Shed; and other necessary out-buildings. There are also upon the premises a thriving lot of choice fruit trees, and a never failing well of soft water. Any person desiring a residence at Harrisburg, would do well to call upon the subscriber, as his terms will be moderate.
H. J. ROBERTS.

Ebensburg, Nov. 2, 1856. 2-6t.

Estate of Anthony Litzinger dec'd.
LETTERS of administration having been granted by the Register of Cambria county on the estate of Anthony Litzinger, late of Loretto, in said county, deceased, to the undersigned. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said decedent to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted will please make payment without delay.
WM. KITTELL, Adm'r.

Ebensburg, Nov. 6, 1856. 6t.

NOTICE.

I hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscriber, to call and settle their accounts before the 1st day of December, and those having claims against him will present them for settlement.
PETER MOYERS.

November 5, 1856. 2-2t.

Estate of James L. Watt, dec'd.

WHEREAS, letters of Administration on the estate of James L. Watt, late of Summitville, Cambria co., dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county, to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are requested to make payment without delay.
Oct. 28, 1856-6t. MARY ELLEN WATT.

REED & HEYER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Ebensburg, Pa.

AGENTS for the Lycoming Mutual Insurance Company.
Counsel given in the English and German languages.
Office on High Street Ebensburg, Penn'a.
Feb. 6, 1856. 1y.

LIST OF CAUSES,

For December Term, 1856. 1st week.
2 Chancellor et al. vs Kibler, et al.
3 Lytle, vs Miksell.
4 Shaffer, vs Frouheiser.
5 Jones, vs Owens.
6 Patterson, for use vs Dougherty, et al.
7 Murray, vs Watts.
8 Reilly, vs Magehan.
9 Gemmill, vs Jackson.
10 Fenlon, S. P., vs Same.
Oct. 21, 1856. H. J. ROBERTS, Prot'y.

2d WEEK.

1 Rheam, et al. vs Crum.
2 Ross vs Todd's exrs.
3 Wilson vs Same.
4 Neff vs Keen.
5 Moyers, et al vs Tiley.
6 Wilson, vs Jackson.
7 McFarland vs Keen.
8 Braniff, et al vs Davis.
9 Litzinger, exr vs Litzinger, et al.
10 Trotter vs Marlett, et al.
11 Fox vs Baker.
12 Keen vs Summerhill twp.
13 Taylor, for use vs Tiley.
14 Fritz vs Ross.
15 Linton vs Galloway, et al.
16 Linton vs Same.
17 Zerbe vs Zantz.
18 Linton vs Rley.
19 Maguire, et al vs Wilkinson, et al.
20 Jones vs Pryce.
21 Hall, for use vs Moyers.
22 Dimond, et al vs Hamilton, et al.
23 Penna. R. R. Co. vs Durbin.
24 Buzzard vs Kirkpatrick's exr.
25 Collins vs Bradley.
26 Conrad vs McNeal.
27 Crum vs Burke, et al.
Oct. 28, '56. H. J. ROBERTS, Pro.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

THE commissioner appointed by the Court of Common Pleas in the matter of the subpoena to the executor and heirs of Daniel Plummer deceased, to enforce specific performance of a contract entered into with Allen Sharp, in his lifetime, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Kittell & Murray, in Ebensburg, on Friday, the 21st day of November next, at 1 o'clock P. M.
WM. A. MURRAY, Com'r.
Ebensburg, Oct. 22, '56-4t.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following desirable property, situate in Washington tp., Cambria county:
One lot situated near the A. P. R. R., fronting on said road, 106 feet front, with a large tavern stand thereon erected.
ALSO—250 acres of excellent timber land, 75 acres cleared, and in good cultivation, situated near the A. P. R. R. ALSO—One lot near Lily's station. Persons wishing to purchase can call on the subscriber, at No. 4, A. P. R. R. Possession given on the 1st day of April next.
Oct. 22, 1856.—3t. J. M'GONIGLE.

ELECTION OF PLANK ROAD CO. OFFICERS.

An election will be held by the Stockholders of the Cambria Plank Road Company, at the office of Wm. Palmer, in Jefferson, on Monday the 31st day of November next, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing officers for the ensuing year.
WM. PALMER, Pres't.
October 8, 1856.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria County, the undersigned will expose to public Vendue or outcry, on Saturday the 25 day of October inst., the following described Real Estate with the appurtenances, to wit:
All that lot of ground, situate in the village of St. Augustin, in the county of Cambria, adjoining lots of George Smith, John Carle, David Mill and others; containing one acre and eighteen perches.

ALSO.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate in Clearfield township, Cambria County, adjoining lands of Lewis Carle, John Zerle and others, containing thirty acres or thereabouts, unimproved.
Sale to be held on the premises on the following terms. One half CASH on confirmation of the Sale, and the balance in six months thereafter, with interest—to be secured by the bonds and Mortgage of the purchaser.
HENRY BENDER
Guardian of the minor heirs of Joseph Wharton deceased.
October 8, 1856.

Estate of Peter Gantner, dec'd.

THE undersigned auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of Jacob Koztzy adm'r of the estate of Peter Gantner, late of Cambria county, deceased, among the parties entitled to the same, hereby notifies all persons interested in said fund, that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office in the borough of Ebensburg, on
WEDNESDAY, THE 19TH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT at one o'clock P. M. JOHN S. RHEY, Auditor.
Ebensburg, Oct. 15, '56-4t.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Edward Hutchinson Esq., late of the Borough of Ebensburg Cambria county deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, by the Register of said county. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
H. KINKEAD, Adm'r.
October 15, 1856. 6t.

NOTICE.

I hereby given to the Stockholders of the Loretto Plank Road Company, that an election will be held at Mrs. M. A. McKinzie's, in Loretto, on Monday, the 31 day of November next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of choosing officers for the ensuing year.
P. BRANIFF, Sec'y.
Oct. 15, 1856-4t.

NOTICE.

I hereby given to the Stockholders of the Ebensburg & Susquehanna Plank Road Company, that an election will be held in the Court House, in Ebensburg, on Monday, the 31 day of November next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.
JOHN LLOYD, Sec'y
Ebensburg, Oct. 15, 1856-4t.

ESTRAY.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, residing in Carroll township, Cambria county, Pa., a GREY MARE, about twelve or fifteen years old, has a lump on each fore leg. She had a rope attached on when taken up.
LEVI LUTHER.
October 22d, 1856.

A FINE CHANCE FOR Speculation.

THE subscribers, having purchased the right ADJUSTABLE HARROW, and being anxious to have it immediately introduced, propose to sell township rights at very low rates. This Harrow is one of the most important improvements of the age, and especially suitable for this country. We respectfully invite farmers to come and examine this Harrow. We will be ready to sell township rights until the 1st of December, after which time the townships sold disposed of will be reserved by us.
M. C. McCAGUE & CO.
October 29th, 1856-1 t.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and now opened out at his store room in the borough of Loretto, a large and well selected stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

viz:—Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans, Ladies' Dress Goods, French Merinos, Tartan Plaid, Silks, De Laines, Poplins, English Merinos, Coburgs, Alpaca, Debege, Bay State long and square shawls, Calicoes, Gingham, Checks, Tickings, &c. A handsome assortment of

MADE-UP CLOTHING,

together with a large assortment of Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Drugs, Oils, Paint, Patent Medicines, Dye-stuffs, Nails by the keg, Glass by the box, Fish and Salt by the barrel, Cedarware, together with many other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold at the lowest figure. Grain of all kind taken—boards and shingles wanted.
P. H. SHIELDS.
Loretto, Oct. 29, 1856-1 t.

JEWELS AND GENTILES OUTDONE!

THE PLACE TO GET YOUR MONEY BACK!!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Ebensburg and surrounding country, that they have received a large assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

from the Eastern cities. The stock comprises all the latest styles, and suits of all sizes, from the old to the young, and the prices adapted to the wants of the rich and the poor. The stock consists of

Fall and Winter Clothing,

fine black and blue new style Dress and Frock Coats, business coats of all qualities, double and single breasted vests, plain and fancy—pants of every quality. ALSO—A full supply of hats, caps, shirts, collars, Cravats, handkerchiefs, suspenders, hosiery, gloves, stocks, &c.

The clothes-wearing public are respectfully solicited to call, and examine and price their goods, and judge of their quality and cheapness themselves.
EVANS & HITCHES.
Ebensburg, Oct. 29, 1856-1y.

NEW ARRIVAL! CHEAP GOODS!!

George McCann in the Field.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the good citizens of Ebensburg and the surrounding vicinity, that he has just received from the East one of the most choice stocks of goods ever brought to this place. The stock is varied, and selected with an eye to the immediate wants of the public. His stock consists of the following:
A general assortment of New Styles of Fall and Winter Goods, comprising a variety of Ladies' Dress Goods, among which will be found

Brocade, Silks of all color & styles
Merinoes, Fr. & Eng. French & wool Plaid,
Lawn, Cassimers,
Delains, Fanny do.
Alpacas, Kentucky Jeans,
Black Silks, Fancy Vestings,
Fanny do. Shirts of all kinds
Bleached Muslins, Cravats,
Unbleached do. Plain Gloves,
Calicoes, Gingham, Fanny do.
Cloths.

A splendid lot of Ladies Clocks and Talmes, a lot of Shawls, consisting of the following, styles, Broche, Turkey, Stela, long and square Bay-State, and gems travelling Shawls. Together with an immense assortment of articles not mentioned, usually kept in a country store. These goods will be sold at fair prices. Call and examine, even if you do not wish to purchase.

MILLINERY GOODS.

CONNECTED with the store is a large stock of MILLINERY GOODS. Every article in this branch of the trade, and will be constantly in receipt of the latest styles of BONNETS, for old and young. RIBBONS of every pattern and color, LACES, EDGING, &c., &c.

A beautiful assortment of MOUWING Goods now on hand, and at prices to suit the times.—Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine this stock which is far ahead of any goods of a similar kind brought to this place.
GEORGE McCANN.
Ebensburg, Oct. 29, 1856.